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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

NOBODY'S SONG.

[Swift never wrote anything better in verse than the following lines from an unknown correspondent.]

I.

I'm thinking just now of Nobody,
And all that Nobody's done,
For I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own;
I bear the name of Nobody,
For from Nobody I sprung;
And I sing the praise of Nobody,
As Nobody, mine has sung.

II.

In life's young morning Nobody
To me was tender and dear;
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody,
And Nobody was ever near;
I was petted and praised by Nobody,
And Nobody brought me up,
And when I was hungry, Nobody
Gave me to dine or to sup.

III.

I went to school to Nobody,
And Nobody taught me to read;
I played in the street with Nobody,
And to Nobody ever gave heed;
I recounted my tale to Nobody,
For Nobody was willing to hear;
And my heart it clung to Nobody,
And Nobody shed a tear.

IV.

And when I grew older, Nobody
Gave me a helping turn;
And by the good aid of Nobody
I began my living to earn;
And hence I courted Nobody,
And said Nobody's I'd be,
And asked to marry Nobody,
And Nobody married me.

V.

Thus I trudge along with Nobody,
And Nobody cheers my life,
And I have a love for Nobody
Which Nobody has for his wife;
So here's a health to Nobody,
For Nobody's now "in town,"
And I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own.

Interesting Miscellany.

An Old Man's Thoughts.

To the attentive observer, nature presents sublime subjects for reflection. All laws seem to harmonise—all ends seem to meet in the one word, "Good." God's laws are infinitely good, infinitely perfect, and the transgressor finds them also infinitely just. He who escapes God's wrath, so-called, is he who lives in harmony with God's laws. Let no man think he can crawl behind his own ignorance and shield himself from perfect justice. He may not have heard of gravitation, but the falling rock will mash him. He may not have heard of arsenic, yet if introduced into his system, it will surely kill him. The bite of the snake is as poisonous unto the ignorant man as unto the most learned. There is no escaping effects, if we shun not their cause.

Let every man who suffers, examine well his own amount of knowledge, and see if the knowledge of his cause of suffering did exist within him before he suffered. If it did, he is guilty of wilfully violating that which is good; if he did it not, let him remember that ignorance is a harder master than wisdom.

The follies of youth are followed, *inevitably* followed, by the pains of age. Could wisdom ever be gained were this not so? How can man learn save through his own experience? He may be called learned, but wisdom and experience always go hand in hand.

Blessed is the young man who looks at all things as the perfect work of a perfect Hand. Would the young constantly bear in mind that they are doomed to age and death, their whole lives would be more serious, more thoughtful, and truly would they be more hopeful. The expression, doomed, must not be applied in a gloomy sense, for the aged man's joys are more pure and elevated; yes, far more holy than the passing things of youth can ever give.

He has learned, if true unto himself, that the end of all is "Good." Even as God, "He saw everything that He had made, and, behold, it was very good." And he looks forward daily to the time when his own earthly end shall be "very good" in the sight of his Maker. Peacefully happy. He has overcome the desires of his animal nature and henceforth there is a spiritual treasure laid up for him, inexhaustible in its measure and ever increasing in purity.

Let no man think that God's laws only punish. They *invariably reward*. They are just—perfectly just. He who earns, receives his pay; he who does nothing, pays himself, as truly nothing as does the greatest laborer receive the richest reward.

There is no wisdom but in experience; remember that. He who labors not with his body, enjoys his reward—a weak frame, weak digestion, weak blood and weak thoughts; it must be so. He who labors with his body, keeps his mind pure and exercises it well, enjoys his reward:—a strong body, free from pain—a strong mind, and a strong power of thinking. This must be so, for effect follows cause inevitably.

Men rush against God's laws with great impunity. They do not voluntarily hold their hands in the fire; yet how often will some—alas too many—hold in their hands a consuming fire which chars the very roots and fibres of their soul! How many crave daily the intoxicating draught, which in effect almost drowns their soul! We are weak, though at times we feel so strong. Our desires are good if rightly governed; and let us not blame our Maker for the good penalty he has placed upon their violation.

☞It appears from a report in circulation, that it is very unpleasant to be born in a certain house in Chester county. Since the year 1794, there have been five executions for capital offences in that county. Edward Williams, who was hanged in 1839, and George Pharoah, who was executed in 1851, were both born in a house which stands about a mile from West Chester. Samuel Ingram, formerly of Greensburg, who was recently hung at Rock Island, Illinois, for the murder of his wife, also first saw the light in this unlucky house.

My Cruelty to my Relatives.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness (I acknowledge, with tears in my eyes, that it was such,) which I perpetrated towards my wife and my ancient relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know my Aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf; and, although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her stay agreeable."

Mrs. S. announced her determination to make herself heard, if possible.

I then went to John Thomas, who loves a joke as well as any person I know of, told him to be at my house at six P. M., on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad station with a carriage, the next evening, and when I was on my way home I said: "My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Amelia has, which I forgot to mention before. She's very deaf; and, although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I'm sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—on the steps was my wife—at the window was John Thomas, with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried all his relatives that afternoon.

I handed out my aunt—she ascended the steps.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the opposite side of the street started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," howled my aunt; and the hall lamp clattered, and the windows shook as with fever and ague. I looked at the window, John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage, and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor my wife was helping Aunt Mary to take off her bonnet and cape, and there sat John, with his face of woe.

Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife, like a pistol, and John Thomas rather jumped to his feet."

"Rather dusty," was the response, in a war whoop; and so the conversation continued.

The neighbors for streets around must have heard it; when I was in the third story of the building, I heard every word plainly.

In the course of the evening, my aunt took occasion to say to me—

"How loud your wife speaks! Don't it hurt her?"

I told her all deaf persons talked loudly, and that my wife, being used to it, was not affected by the exertion, and that Aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently, my wife said, softly, "Alf., how very loud your aunt talks."

"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do.—You're getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did.

Elated by their success at being understood, they went at it, hammer and tongs, till every thing on the mantel-piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt, being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud was not injurious to my wife. So said she, in an unearthly hoot—for her voice was not as musical as it was when she was young,

"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?"

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because,—because,—you can't hear if I don't," squealed my wife.

"What!" said my aunt, fairly rivalling a railroad whistle, this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises; and, looking round and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at a right angle to his body, rolling from side to side, with his fists poked into his ribs, and a most agonized expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound.

I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think that, from the relative position of our boots and heads, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must have inevitably ensued, if a horrible groan, which John gave vent to, in his endeavor to repress his risibility, had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rushed my wife and aunt, who, by this time, comprehended the joke; and such a scolding as I then got, I never got before, and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been, if John, in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a diabolical noise, sometimes between a groan and a horse laugh, that all gravity was upset, and we screamed in concert.

BAROMETER.—The *Tribune* gives the following method for constructing one at a cost of only a few cents:

"Dissolve some camphor in alcohol and throw into the solution some soda; the camphor will be precipitated in snowy flakes; collect these by passing the mixture through a filter, and put them in a vial with clear alcohol, in which as much camphor as it would take has been dissolved. Cork it, place it where it will not be disturbed, examine it every morning and night."

☞More pleasing than dew-drops that sparkle upon the roses, are tears that pity gathers upon the cheek of beauty.

Less Known Reasons for Well Known Truths.

The longer the beam of a plow, the less power is required to draw the plow; because the beam is a lever, through which the power is exerted, and, by extending the beam the long arm of the lever is lengthened, and the leverage is thereby increased. The same is true of many other implements and tools—such as spades, pitchforks, wheelbarrows, planes, screw-drivers, augers, gimlets, &c.

The greater the diameter of the wheels of a carriage, the less power it requires to overcome the inequalities of a road; both because the leverage is increased by lengthening the spokes or radii of the wheels, which are the long arms of the levers, whereby the power is exerted, and because the steepness or abruptness of the obstructions presented to the wheels is lessened by the greater circumference of the wheels. But there is a near limit to the size of the wheels, beyond which no advantage is gained by increasing. For when the axles of the wheels become higher than the point of draught on the animal, a portion of the power exerted merely adds to the weight, or pressure, of the carriage upon the ground; and the portion thus lost increases with the increased height of the axle above the horizontal line of draught. Besides, the increasing weight of enlarged wheels soon more than counteracts the advantages gained by increasing their diameter.

More carriages meet than overtake a pedestrian, on a road; simply because the length of road offering the opportunity to meet, is the *sum* of the distance passed over by the *opposite* travellers, while the length of road offering the opportunity to overtake, is only the *difference* of the distance passed over by the pedestrian and the drivers. The chances in the one case are reckoned by the *sum*, and in the other case by the *difference* of the *speed* of the walker and the rider.

The breezes in the groves, on a still day, are explained by the trunks, branches, and leaves of the trees offering the obstruction of their opposing surface to whatever motion the air may have, thereby simply causing a greater velocity through the spaces between them.

Winds produce cold in several ways. The act of blowing implies the descent upon, and motion over the earth, of colder air, to occupy the room of that which it displaces. It also increases the evaporation of moisture from the earth, and thus conveys away considerable heat. This increased evaporation, and the mixture of warm and cold air, usually produce a condensation of vapors in the atmosphere; hence the formation of clouds, and the consequent detention of the heat brought by the rays of the sun. And whenever air in motion is colder than the earth, or any bodies with which it comes in contact, a portion of their heat is imparted to the air.

"All signs of rain fail in a dry time;" "wet begets more wet." There is real philosophy in these proverbs. In a dry time, comparatively little evaporation can take place from the parched earth, and the atmosphere becomes but slowly charged with moisture—the source of rain. In a wet time evaporation goes on rapidly from the saturated earth, and soon overcharges the atmosphere with moisture.

The cold moderates immediately preceding a fall of snow; because the vapor in the atmosphere, in the act of congealing into snow, parts with many degrees of heat, which before were latent, and which are at once imparted to the surrounding atmosphere.

The same is true in respect to the condensation of vapor in a rain; but the amount of latent heat thereby made sensible is much less than in the act of freezing, and it is generally compensated by the loss of heat in the evaporation taken place from the earth after the rain falls. During the fall both of rain and snow, the atmosphere usually becomes gradually colder because the source of heat derived from the sunshine is, for the time, cut off, and therefore does not supply the loss by evaporation and radiation from the earth. Rain and snow are also usually accompanied by wind, a consumer of heat.

It is less tiresome to walk than to stand still a given length of time; for in walking, each set of muscles is resting half of the time, but when standing still, the muscles are continually exerted. The exertions of the muscles in the effort of walking is not twice as great as in standing still; hence, the former is not equal to the double continuation of the latter.

A considerable quantity of food, taken at one time, into the stomach, is more readily digested than a very small quantity; because, in the former case, the food coming into contact with the entire inner surface of the stomach, excites the action of the organ, and occasions the secretion of gastric fluid ordinarily sufficient for digesting; out in the latter case there is not enough food in the stomach to excite its action. This accounts for the fact often affording a matter of surprise, that persons are frequently made very ill by taking into the stomach a very small quantity of food, when it is remarked that the same persons have frequently taken much larger quantities of the same kinds of food with impunity.

The fur or hair of an animal effectually protects it from cold, not so much by covering the body and shutting in the heat, as by preventing the circulation of air around it, so that the heat cannot be rapidly conveyed away. And the arrangement of hairs perpendicularly, or nearly so, on the surface of the body, by the law of reflection, permits the radiation of but very little heat from the body.

The human system, in its vital or muscular power, is very analogous to an electric machine. Dampness dispels the force of both, apparently in the same way. Hence the debilitating effect of hot weather, caused principally by excessive perspiration. The quantity of perspiration can be greatly lessened by refraining from unnecessary drinking. Any one can soon school himself to the requirement of several times less of liquid than he is usually accustomed to drink, by taking only a small quantity at once, and repeating it only as often as thirst is felt.—*The Pen and the Lever.*

Perseverance Under Difficulties.

How frequently do we find, in reviewing the past, that what we once regarded as great afflictions were really great blessings! Mercy is often disguised in the forms of temptation, trial, danger, and disaster. Difficulties which beset our pathway of life are essential to develop our powers. Obstacles that seem insurmountable call out the latent energies of the mind, and losses and misfortunes are often the only means which can teach us the great truths, a knowledge of which is indispensable to our full maturity and highest usefulness.

The child who travels up to manhood on an even road, who has always sailed on smooth waters, and who never has been taught to buffet the waves of outrageous fortune, is within himself passive and powerless. He has no resources when the tempests of life come upon him; he has no courage nor self sustaining energy to resist the winds of adversity. Like a vine which has grown up in a dark place, secluded alike from sunshine and storm, he may be fair and comely, but he is frail and useless.

Some years since, as we were looking around for a porter to take a basket of fruit—a bushel of blackberries—from the market to our "old folks at home," a tall, awkward, green looking Yankee boy, of sixteen or eighteen summers, solicited the job. We objected to employing him, and assigned two reasons; the burden was too great for him to carry by hand, and we could not afford to pay him the value of such services. The cartman would take it along for a shilling.

He would not be put off so. He would carry it for a shilling, and be *very thankful* for the privilege! This brought matters to an explanation. He had just come to town. The sharpers had outwitted him, and he had lost all his money. But instead of bellowing about it like a great calf, or blubbering like a greater booby, or begging around like a John Chinaman, he went to work like a man. He did not banter about wages but took what was offered. He shouldered our basket, drudged a full mile through the hot sun and dusty streets, sweating enough to cure an ordinary rheumatism, received his pay, expressed his gratitude, as he had agreed to do, and returned to his post.

It is needless to write that boy's history any farther. He has "come to something," or will. All the help he requires is "letting alone severely."

Another case worth recording occurred a few days since.

A young Kentuckian, who had started from St. Louis for this city, not long since, was robbed at Buffalo of all his money and his baggage check; he started then to walk the balance of his journey, but his shoes gave out, and he took his chance to work his way on a freight train of the Erie Road. Here his hat blew off and was lost, and at Hornellsville his coat was stolen. When last seen he was tending hitherward, on foot, nearly naked, but very determined.

Our Yankee friend has found his equal.—Kentucky is bound to make his mark in due time. Meanwhile we commend these examples to all young men as illustrations of the maxim that, perseverance under difficulties is the way to make difficulties subservient to our best good hereafter.—[*Life Illustrated.*

Disobedient, Wilful, Lawless Children.

No form in which human depravity, vice or folly usually present themselves, is to us more repulsive, than that which meets our eye when we accidentally witness some instance of stubborn disobedience, and wilfulness in a young person of either sex. Happily girls are not so often of this repulsive character as boys, or else their manifestations of it are a little less open, bold, or violent.

This most disagreeable form of human depravity—this spirit of disobedience and disregard of all authority, is by no means uncommon. Every reader of this can recall some strikingly repulsive instance of it, we may presume. Ask the teachers of our common schools, and they will testify that this spirit of insubordination and lawlessness is a marked or prominent feature in the character of many boys; and those who have "boarded round," and have witnessed the unveiled scenes of domestic life in the families whence their pupils came, have informed us that in many families in which they have temporarily boarded, they have been the unwilling witnesses of painful struggles between mothers and their children: the former ordering, threatening, scolding, fuming, and sometimes inflicting passionate blows, and the latter sullenly disregarding all commands, whether enforced by coaxing or threatening, and finally coming off conquerors by a silent stubbornness, or an explosive "I dont want to," or "No, I won't."

How comes it to pass that the homes and the schools and the social intercourse of the world, are so infested with this disposition to rebel against the authority of parents and teachers and others, and to insist stubbornly on one's own will and one's own way? The root of this noisome, pestilential weed is to be found in the foolish fondness and unwise indulgences of mothers while their children are yet very young. Requests and commands are given very frequently without being *enforced*. The child discovers that it may do just as it pleases with perfect impunity, and this spirit of doing its own will, and having its own way, grows with the days, and months, and years, in which it finds occasions of indulgence.

If the above is a most frightful *cause* of wilfulness and stubborn disobedience in children, then the mode of *cure* or *prevention* is manifest. Let the parent give no commands which she does not intend to enforce. Let the *first* manifestations of a spirit of resistance or disobedience be sternly, firmly, but not passionately subdued. Never let a child conquer, for it will not cease to crave for similar victories. Let your commands be wise and right; and never tolerate the slightest disobedience. A. R. A.—*Country Gentleman.*

Speak Kindly to your Mother.

Young man, speak kindly to your mother, and courteously, tenderly of her. But a little time, and you shall see her no more forever. Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls toward the grave. Others may love you fondly; but never again while time is yours, shall any one's love be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother has been.

Through helpless infancy her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support; in wayward, testy boyhood, she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness; she pursued you safely through a legion of ills and maladies.

Her hand bathed your burning brow, or moistened your parched lips; her eyes lighted up the darkness of nightly vigils, watching sleepless by your side as none but her could watch. O, speak not her name lightly, for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through reckless and impatient youth, she is your counsellor and solace. To a bright manhood she guides your steps to improvement; nor ever forsakes nor forgets. Speak gently, then, and reverently of your mother; and when you, too, shall be old, it shall in some degree lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to your aged mother.

Ideas of Luck.

We notice in many of our exchanges the curious application of the word "luck" and "lucky" which to the thinker must at once afford, by such ridiculous application, food for merriment. Examples of the following kind have recently drawn our attention to this subject:

In New Orleans a man fell from the mast of a vessel into the river, was drowned, and carried home when his widow exclaimed:

"Oh, wasn't he lucky in not breaking his neck, and making an ugly corpse of himself!"

We see in another paper that a Mr. White, living in Venice, Pa., was recently murdered in his own bed by some who wished to get his money. The editor adds, that "luckily, Mr. White deposited his money in the bank the day before;" so Mr. White was lucky in losing nothing but his life.

In Ohio a house was not long ago set fire to, and a Mrs. Roberts consumed among the ruins while asleep. Mr. Roberts was away from home that night, and the reporter says very naïvely, "lucky for Mr. R. he did not sleep at home that night, for then he might have further cause of sorrow by sharing the fate of his poor lady."

We find another instance of a negro while taking home his fashionable mistress' new bonnet, gets run over and killed. The bonnet is uninjured, and the lady exclaims, "well, it is lucky he saved my new bonnet." The bonnet was worth about $20, and the negro who was killed was worth perhaps $800.

How the Devil lost.

The following is to good to be lost. We clip it from an exchange paper, and respectfully call the attention to it of certain persons who feel disposed to spread in the newspaper line:

A young man who ardently desired wealth, was visited by his Satanic majesty, who tempted him to promise his soul for eternity, if he could be supplied on this earth with all the money he could use. The bargain was concluded—the devil was to supply the money, and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more money than the devil could furnish. Years passed away—the man married, was extravagant in his living, built palaces, speculated widely—lost and gave away fortunes, and yet his coffers were always full. He turned politician, and bribed his way to power and fame, without reducing his 'pile' of gold. He became a 'fillibuster,' and fitted out ships and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He went to St. Paul to live, and paid the usual rates of interest for all the money he could borrow, but though the devil made wry faces when he came to pay the bills, yet they were all paid. One expedient after another failed—the devil counted the time, only two years, that he must wait for the soul, and mocked the efforts of the despairing man. One more trial was resolved upon—the man started a newspaper! The devil growled at the bill at the end of the first quarter, was savage in six months, melancholy in nine, and broke, "dead broke," at the end of the year. So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved.

The Mechanic.

If the dignity of things may be measured by their importance to mankind, there is nothing, perhaps, which can rank above the mechanical arts. In fact they may be called the lever, the fulcrum and the power which moves the world. They do not want the "whereupon to stand," as did Archimides; they have a sufficient foundation in themselves.

What gives to civilized nations their superiority over the savage? It is chiefly mechanic arts. By them the beautiful and convenient mansion is substituted for the rude and uncomfortable hut; and "purple and fine linen" supply the wardrobe in place of the skins of wild animals. They are the foundation of nearly all the improvements and comforts of life, and further, we may say the glory and grandeur of the world. By them the farmers plough the land, and by them the mariner ploughs the ocean—the monarch is adorned with his crown and the peasant is clad in comfortable garments; by them the table is spread, the bed is decked, and the parlor is furnished. To them the poet owes the perpetuation of his fame. Homer sings and Cæsar triumphs in all ages.—Through them we are instructed by the wisdom of Plato, and charmed by the eloquence of Cicero. Through them we admire the justice of Aristides and the heroism of Leonidas.

Setting Timothy Fields.

The following sensible and practical directions for setting timothy fields we find in the *American Farmer*, and as the information is just now seasonable, we transfer it to our columns with our full endorsement:

If you design setting a timothy meadow we wish to assure you of this truth:—it is a waste of time, labor and money, to attempt to grow it on any but a fertile soil; without heavy manuring. This your own good sense will tell you is the only rational view of the subject. A meadow set in timothy is destined to remain in that grass for, say, five years at least. It is said to be a seven years grass, but as meadows are treated in our country they never last that long. If, however, they were, every second year, top-dressed and harrowed, they would not only last during the longest period named, but continue to afford profitable crops of grass.—But, if unaided by such biennial treatment, as all its annual products are carried off, and each abstracts from the earth large portions of its organic and inorganic constituents, the soil becomes deteriorated, unable to sustain a heavy growth of vegetation, and, as a consequence, the great body of the plants, for want of food, die out.

As to the Soil.—A moist clay loam is best adapted to the culture of timothy; though it will grow on any fertile loamy soil wherein there are lime and potash.—On porous, gravelly, or sandy soils, the plant does not thrive well. On a stiff, dry red clay we have had it to grow well and produce luxuriant crops, but we took especial pains in manuring and preparing the soil for the reception of the seed, and in top-dressing it afterwards.

Preparation of the Soil.—The land intended for a timothy meadow unless it be naturally very fertile, should be generously manured, plowed deep, and thoroughly pulverised by rolling and harrowing, and again rolling.

Quantities of Seed per Acre.—Less than one peck per acre should never be sown; and were we setting a timothy meadow, we should sow 1½ pecks to the acre.

Seeding.—The seed must be equally distributed by a careful hand, or a machine. We prefer the latter mode. As the seed is sown, harrow them in with a light garden or seed harrow, and then roll.

Time of Seeding.—From 20th of August till the 10th of September.

Agricultural Prizes.

In offering prizes for animals at agricultural meetings, distinction should be made between those smothered in fat, by which the form is totally concealed, and those whose proportions are visible, though well covered with wholesome meat. If farmers are to be benefitted by periodical gatherings and exhibitions of stock, attention must be paid to certain rules by which information can be obtained as to the expenses of feeding, when it will be proved that disgusting looking pigs which cannot stand, but require propping up to eat, are not worth their "keep," that is, will not remunerate the agriculturist, who has to live upon his land, and from the produce. Animals are required with the power of producing weight in a short time, on the ordinary food supplied by the farm, and when in fine healthy condition affording a fair return for expense incurred.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The force of these remarks, we presume could be appreciated by the importer of the fine bull that died in the street in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, soon after leaving the boat, having cost the owner $1800 up to that time. Cause—excessive burden of fat—too much for our hot summer weather.

The girls of the present day.

We are sorry to see the girls of the present day have such a tendency to utter worthlessness—growing up anxious to become more fashionable than good, more anxious to cultivate their heels than their heads, and to encircle their legs with whalebone rather than the brow with wreaths of love, kindness and beauty. As a general thing, those who are handsome think they are lovely. Far from it. When we, years gone, took one to be Mrs. P., girls were girls. It was fun to go a dozen miles afoot with mud knee deep to see them, as you were sure to find the clear girls—nature instead of art. But now it is different. The dentist supplies the teeth, "Uncle Ned" the cotton, some optician the eyes, and a skillful mechanic the legs and arms; an artist furnishes paint, a Yankee the hoops, some "French milliner" gets up artificial maternal founts, and the very devil robs himself to give them a disposition to lie, tattle, gossip, make mischief, and kick up all sorts of bobberies among respectable people generally. Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher. We love the girls when they act like girls, but this counterfeit article now being palmed off on fashionable society is an intolerable humbug. But the girls now-a-days are neither fit for wives, nor do they know enough for mothers.

Fire Proof Ladies Dresses.—Within a very short time two young ladies have been burnt to death, owing to their light muslin dresses catching fire from a lucifer match—one in London, the other at Colchester. It ought to be generally known that all ladies' dresses may be made fire-proof at a mere nominal cost, by steeping them, or the linen or cotton used in making them, in a diluted solution of chloride of zinc. We have seen the very finest cambrie so prepared held in flame of a candle, and charred to dust, without the least flame; and we have been informed that since Clara Webster, a dancer, was burnt to death, from her clothes catching fire on the stage, the muslin dresses of all the dancers at the best theatres are made fire proof. Our manufactures should take the hint.—*Medical Times.*

A Warning.—The Reading *Gazette* says it is now reduced to a certainty that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and diarrhœa exist in the city, and that, too, to a considerable extent, every physician having more or less on hand. We do not say this for the purpose of creating any alarm among the timid, but we mention the fact so that people may be placed upon their guard. Every man who has the least regard for his own health and the health of his neighbors, should at once see to his premises, and remove any filth that may have accumulated in his yard. Cesspools and gutters should be limed. Copperas is a good disinfecting agent for privies or gutters, and can be purchased for a mere trifle. Chloride of lime sprinkled in cellars, drains and hydrant gutters, purifies everything foul it comes in contact with. Remember the everlasting truth of the adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

☞Mortgages were at one time a favorite investment, but now there is little or no demand for them. They cannot be disposed of for less than ten per cent. discount—a heavy shave.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 9, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 3, amounted to 2,717 tons. For the season, 59,009 tons.

Book Notices.

The Westminster Review for July is received. Contents: Ancient Political Economy; English Courts of Law; Suicide in Life and Literature; French Politics, Past and Present; The Sonnets of Shakespeare; Manifest Destiny of the American Union; The Testimony of the Rocks; Naples and Diplomatic Intervention; The Life of Geo. Stephenson; Contemporary Literature.

Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, N.Y., Re-publishers.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—We invite attention to the Prospectus of this valuable publication in our advertising columns. It is decidedly the best mechanics' paper published in the United States.

THE NEW CLOTHING STORE.—At the new Clothing store of M. CUTMAN & Co., will be found an extensive assortment of every article of wear to be desired by the male portion of our community. Call and examine their stock, just opened. See advertisement in another column.

SUPERVISOR.—Jas. Dieffenbach, has been appointed Supervisor of the Upper Division of the Juniata Canal, in place of J. P. Hoover, resigned. Mr. D. has been supervisor on the Susquehanna canal, and is said to be a gentleman every way compotent to discharge the duties of the post.

THE FAIR.—Our friends are making the necessary preparation for the fair in October, and are already offering specimens of vegetables for our examination. From Mrs. Jackson White we have received a dozen of the largest and handsomest tomatoes we have seen this season. Some person unknown also deposited in the proper place, in our absence, a basket of very fine tomatoes. They will please accept our thanks, for these handsome presents.

J. PORTER BRAWLEY.—This *honorable gentleman!* is now in a fair way of being promoted to a position he has for years been entitled to. We see it stated in several exchanges that he has lately been found in the company of a runaway wife of a respectable gentleman of York State. It is to be hoped the Democratic party, and the powers that be at Washington, will now turn him loose with the rest of the blackguards of the country.—He has been a disgrace to the party long enough.

WHAT NEXT?—Some of the more desperate of the opposition, we are informed, are quietly circulating as a fact, a report that DANIEL HOUTZ, our candidate for Assembly, *is of foreign birth.* What object such of the opponents of Mr. HOUTZ can have in circulating a falsehood so ridiculous, we cannot imagine, unless it is to gain favor with their unprincipled dictators by attempting to deceive those who are not as well acquainted with their political character as they should be. It would be no disgrace to Mr. HOUTZ to be of foreign birth, but as he is not, we think it proper to face his unscrupulous enemies with the truth. Mr. HOUTZ is an American born citizen—an honest man—and the honest voters of the county have doubtless decreed that he shall be elected by a handsome majority.

☞ The Philadelphia *North American* of Friday contains the following: Another political party held its city convention yesterday. The straight republicans are now in the field with their committee of superintendence, nominating conventions, etc., thus making the fourth party. On the one hand we have the democratic array, perfect in its drill, as it always is, and in possession of all the offices, national and municipal, while on the other side we have three fragmentary bodies—straight American, straight republican, and American republican, meeting and resolving, and working away as though each were sure of success some day or other.

College Professors.

Speaking of College Professors, the Pittsburg *Union* well remarks that they belong to a class of men whose principal business is to endeavor to keep up a popular delusion as to their own importance. Accustomed to be regarded with reverence and awe by the students in the lecture room, where their oracles are uttered without danger of contradiction, it is by no means strange that they should manifest in their demeanor toward the world something of the same vain, arrogant and dictatorial spirit which they exhibit toward beardless youths blundering through half learned tasks.

The letter of the Connecticut professors and clergy addressed to the President of the United States, was the offspring of this overgrown self conceit, and might be regarded by plain men as being somewhat impertinent. It was conceived in something of the same spirit that prompted some very wise men many centuries ago to inquire whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar. It is refreshing to see how neatly the President handles these gentlemen. He gives them his views in relation to Kansas in a few clear paragraphs which embody many great political truths, interspersed with some rather gaustic allusions to Connecticut history.—That cool, quiet reference to the Hartford Convention is a settler. It is highly suggestive, and one of the happiest hits that we remember to have read. But read the correspondence, which will be found on the opposite page, and judge whether the learned men have not been sold.

The Wilmot Mass Meeting.

The County Mass Meeting of the opposition called together in the Court House on Friday evening last to hear David Wilmot, was a pretty respectable gathering, but not any larger than many town meetings we have attended when smaller guns were to be fired off.

We listened attentively to every word Mr. Wilmot said, and if we were to give a speech of the most rabid Republican delivered in the last Presidential campaign, our readers would have the whole contents of Mr. W's speech. It was slavery at the beginning, slavery in the middle, slavery at the end, and slavery and the negro throughout, with an occasional declaration that he had no confidence in the honesty of the judiciary, and advised his brethren to hold to their opinions, unconstitutional as they were, and fight on and fight ever. One thing is certain, Mr. Wilmot made no new converts here to his cause.

At the close of the meeting, a committee through their chairman, A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., reported a number of resolutions, one of which condemned the course of the *Journal* and read it out of the party. The resolutions were adopted with but two or three dissenting voices, including Mr. Brewster's.

The "Journal" and David Caldwell.

The assertion of the *Huntingdon Journal* that Mr. David Caldwell, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, has seen "Sam," is false, as will be seen by the following denial from Mr. C. himself:

SHADE GAP, Sept. 5, '57.

WM. LEWIS, Esq.—*Sir:* I see a statement in the "*Journal*" of last week asserting that I had seen "*Sam*" and had left the American party to obtain the nomination for Prothonotary. The statement referred to is false as it is infamous—a lie from beginning to end. I never belonged to any party but the Democratic, and always voted the democratic ticket throughout—have done so for the last seven years, ever since I had a vote. Will you contradict the statement referred to and dare them to prove the assertion?

Very truly yours, &c.,
D. CALDWELL.

All for Nothing!

It is amusing to sober-minded persons to witness the extraordinary efforts now being put forth by the friends of Wharton and Evans to effect the defeat of DANIEL HOUTZ. It pains us, especially, to see them perform so much labor in vain. The election of either Wharton or Evans, even should one of them decline, is an utter impossibility.—Their friends are distracted and divided—and the course of the Huntingdon *Journal* has only served to irritate and disgust members of both factions, who are now doing their utmost to secure the election of Dr. HOUTZ—who, although a Democrat, has never been known as an intriguing, vindictive partizan, nor an office-seeker, but being called by the people, he is the people's candidate, and not all the misrepresentations that may be made concerning him will turn the tide of popular opinion now running in his favor. Then let the Political Crusaders desist, and let them console themselves in time, that it is hard to "kick against the pricks."

☞ The Straightout Americans of Dauphin county held their County Convention last week and nominated a full county ticket.—The Republicans have also their ticket in the field. Wilmot will scarcely be heard of in many of the counties where the Americans refuse to be swallowed up by the dark Republicans.

REAL ESTATE.—Some very valuable real estate is advertised for sale in our columns today. Examine the advertisements.

HOUTZ AND CALDWELL.—The popularity of these two gentlemen has excited the opposition of a few tools of the "ancient dictators" who have them already "defeated and laid on the shelf," because, say they, one is a foreigner by birth, and the other has seen *Samuel!* Oh, go 'way!

The "Journal" and "American" "Union Ticket."

All our readers, perhaps, are not "booked up" in regard to the political positions of the *Huntingdon Journal*, the Republican organ, and the *Huntingdon American*, the American organ, since the nomination of a "Union ticket." The *Journal* declines giving a part of that ticket its support—striking from it the names of Col. S. S. Wharton, for Assembly, and Jas. E. Glasgow, for Prothonotary, and substituting the names of Levi Evans and Jas. McElroy in their places.

The Journal of last week says:—

"Wharton is alleged to have been nominated by a Union Convention of the Republicans and Americans,—but we deny it. It was not a Union Convention; its proceedings do not mark it as such. No resolutions were adopted, the State Ticket was not endorsed, indeed nothing was done of a "Union" nature. But this is not all: it was currently reported that money was freely used to bring about the result.

But, in view of all this, it may here be asked why we endorse a portion of the ticket. We are in favor of harmony, as our past course fully attests, and we can bear a great deal to keep up a harmonious spirit in our midst, but we will never submit to gross imposition, fraud and corruption. We and the honest voters of the county, might even have submitted to the entire nominations, ultra as they were, for the sake of harmony, had a shade of justice been shown. But we looked upon the nomination of Wharton, as not only injudicious, as it manifested a spirit in conflict with harmony, but as an imposition, a fraud, and the result of a low species of cunning trickery, which was too palpable to be denied or questioned. So was it viewed by honest voters in all portions of the county, and the result is they have determined to elect that honest, christian gentleman—Levi Evans. The nomination of Wharton was a dead weight to the energies of the party, and would have defeated the entire ticket had his name been placed before the public in connection with it. We do not say this from any ill feeling towards that gentleman; we cherish none. But we reiterate it again, that in view of the manner in which he procured his nomination, coupled with his well-known unpopularity, certain, unavoidable defeat to the balance of the ticket, would have been the result of his continuance on that ticket. We speak that we know, and can prove it to the satisfaction of the most ardent upholder and supporter he numbers in his ranks."

The *American* supports the whole ticket, and raps the *Journal* pretty severely over the knuckles for its refusal to do the same. It says:—

"A ticket was nominated without strife, and *no delegate* from the people doubts the fairness of the party action. *Nobody* murmurs. *Nobody* is aggrieved, but those who did not get what they asked for. *Nobody* sympathizes with *them*. Both papers published the ticket the first week without an intimation that it was not satisfactory.

One week passes, the "Huntingdon Journal" claiming to be a party paper, without authority, without right, without consulting anybody, in a total disregard of the truth, under the head of the *Union Ticket*—strikes off two of the nominees, and puts up the names of its *own men* (we will not say *tools.*) Sixty-four delegates sent from and by the people, spit upon; and their ticket to be crushed out, by *one man.* It says to the people "*do what I want or I will strike down your ticket. I want my men for my purpose, and if you don't see fit to nominate them, I WILL. You shall elect my men, or else I will use my power to destroy your party organization.*" This is what is said by its action. *Nobody* in any township or borough was invited by the *Journal* to come and help make its nomination; *alone it did it.*

Like Mrs. Cunningham, it was determined to have a *baby* of its own, if not by right then by fraud, and try to have it look as if it had a legitimate parentage.

Nobody was present at its *birth.* The *Journal* had no honest doctors present, to expose its shame.

Not a man in this town, nor in any Borough or township, who is willing to admit that he took part in that treachery. If there be any who acted with the *Journal*, who, and where are they?"

If the *Journal* should continue to hold to the position it has taken we may expect some exposures which may be interesting to the public generally. We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of the progress of the fight of the two factions.

Free Trade.

As the reduction of all duties is annually urged upon Congress, and as the whole West and South are interested in reducing the tariff on iron, the election of an advocate of free trade and low duties to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, would be looked upon by all sensible men as proof that the State no longer desired her interests to be protected by tariffs. Suppose a southern State should elect an abolition Governor, would the northern people believe that that State's prosperity depended upon slavery? So if Pennsylvania elects a free trade Governor, can the South and West afterwards be made to believe her prosperity depends upon the protection of her iron and coal? Look what Wilmot thought of the tariff of '42 and the whigs of that day? We extract at random from his speech:

"*Sir, believing as I do, I cannot give the influence of my voice, however humble it may be, in support of the tariff of* 1842. *I believe it unjust and oppressive; imposing heavy burdens upon the labor and industry of the country, for the purpose of building up a monopolizing and privileged class.* * * * * *

"*It is urged by the protectionists that the imposition of high, restrictive, and prohibitory duties, benefits alike the whole country and every branch of domestic industry.*—THIS, SIR, I DENY."

Now, old whigs, look at the following extract from the same speech:

"*It is said by the protectionists that the 'industry of the country' must be protected.*—THIS CLAP TRAP PHRASE, TOGETHER WITH OTHERS, SUCH AS 'HOME MARKETS,' 'PROTECTION AGAINST PAUPER LABOR,' &c., HAVE LOST THEIR POWER OVER INTELLIGENT AND REFLECTING MEN. Is that protection to the interests of the country which levies contributions upon nine-tenths of its labor to build up a favored and privileged class?"

But, whigs, he goes further, and says:

"*Sir, the efforts to sustain on the one hand, and to break down on the other, this protective policy, is, in my humble judgment, a contest between capital and labor—the former struggling to perpetuate its privileges, and the latter for its rights and just rewards.*"

Whigs, you said free trade was excessively unpopular in Pennsylvania, but hear Wilmot again:

"*I have been told, here and elsewhere, that no man can stand in Pennsylvania as the advocate of those doctrines. It may be so. I, however, do not believe it.*"

Now, then, if the people of Pennsylvania elect a man Governor who talks in this style, can their representatives in Congress turn about and say that iron shall not be placed on the FREE LIST because it would be disastrous to the prosperity of the State? If they should say so, nobody would believe them, with a free trade Governor staring them in the face. If they vote for Wilmot, manufacturers of iron will have no right to say the tariff is important to them.—*Clinton Dem.*

The Coming Contest.

Never, perhaps, have the people of Pennsylvania been called upon to participate in an election fraught with so much importance as the one now before us. The issue involved is plain—Freedom or Slavery.—*K. N. paper.*

We were not disposed, says the *Valley Spirit*, to underrate the importance of the approaching political contest, but really we never supposed it could possibly outrank in magnitude all previous campaigns. That great and important discovery was reserved for one of our freedom shrieking opponents. Now that it has been announced to us and to the world, we can but wonder at our blindness—especially as "the issue involved is plain," and that issue nothing short of "Freedom or Slavery." Although a new light has dawned upon us, we must acknowledge that we are even yet a little in the dark. "Freedom or Slavery" involved in the contest before us—a contest for State officers exclusively, and in a free State to boot. Wonder of wonders! What *does* it mean? Are we all going to be kidnapped? Won't somebody imform us, so that we may have time to hide ourselves among "the topmost limbs of the highermost trees!"

If the issue is "Freedom or Slavery," it must be Freedom or Slavery in Pennsylvania. Freedom prevails in Pennsylvania—who proposes to introduce Slavery? Not Gen. Packer, William Strong, nor James Thomson, nor Nimrod Strickland, nor the democratic party, whose candidates they are. Does David Wilmot intend to bring "the curse of Slavery" upon us? Does he design to subvert our Freedom and reduce us to Slavery? He has done some strange things, but this would be the strangest of all. If the issue really is "Freedom or Slavery," as the knownothing paper asserts, Mr. Wilmot must entertain some horrible design which he has not yet disclosed to the public. Our safety lies in preventing him from reaching a position in which he can do harm to our cherished Freedom. If we put him in the Governor's chair, with a Legislature of his own stripe to back him, we may all be sold "in pursuance of an Act of Assembly" before we are well aware of it. We would have been badly "sold" by the late Legislature, if the Supreme Court had not come to our rescue. We certainly will be very badly sold if we elect Wilmot.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 13th day) of OCTOBER, 1857, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in connection with the counties of Bedford and Somerset, to fill the office of State Senator.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mateer, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the Centre Union School House, near Gorsuch's.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoonberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Robert Stewart, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the Public School house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I also hereby make known that at the same time and place the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of May, 1857, as follows:—WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such a manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general election of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "first amendment," "second amendment," "third amendment," and "fourth amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "for the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendments."

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 16th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, September 5, 1857.

RESOLUTION proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SEC. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the generaly assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be created by, or in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county, or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the word, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article strike out the words "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; and no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divided the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged untill the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or, under any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman,
Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the
CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to *Invalids Retreat,* Author of "*Letters to Invalids,*"
IS COMING! See following Card.

OCTOBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel,"	Saturday, October	10.
Hollidaysburg,	"	9.
Altoona,	"	8.
Johnstown,	"	7.
Indiana,	"	6.
Greensburg,	"	5.
Lewistown,	"	12.
Mifflin,	"	13.
Harrisburg,	October	14 and 15.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bronton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞ No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

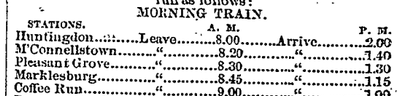
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, ON SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A CERTAIN PARCEL AND TRACT OF LAND, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts.

ALSO—ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE, PARCEL and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, more or less.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers.

MICHAEL FLESHER,
JOSEPH SASSAMAN,
Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd.

August 19, 1857.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon,	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.00
M'Connellstown,	"	8.20	"	1.40
Pleasant Grove,	"	8.30	"	1.30
Marklesburg,	"	8.45	"	1.15
Coffee Run,	"	9.00	"	1.00
Rough & Ready,	"	9.15	"	12.45
Cove,	"	9.25	"	12.35
Fishers' Summit,	"	9.30	"	12.30
Saxton	Arrive	9.50	Leave	12.10
Saxton	Leave	10.00	Arrive	12.00
Riddelsburg,	"	10.20	"	11.40
Hopewell,	Arrive	10.30	Leave p. m.	11.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon,	Leave	4.00	Arrive	8.10
M'Connellstown,	"	4.20	"	7.50
Pleasant Grove,	"	4.30	"	7.40
Marklesburg,	"	4.45	"	7.25
Coffee Run,	"	5.00	"	7.10
Rough & Ready,	"	5.15	"	6.55
Cove,	"	5.25	"	6.45
Fishers' Summit,	"	5.30	"	6.40
Saxton,	Arrive	5.50	Leave	6.20

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them ta
Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT'S.

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market,
Sept. 2, 1857.–2m. Philadelphia.

VERY SUPERIOR LIME.—Persons

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman, and Reply of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty two others, of Connecticut, addressed to his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence that they never made and rulers they never elected. We represent therefore by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer, that the Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, August 25th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—On my recent return, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States, but laws, which it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up, and proclaimed to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their author. Have you performed this preliminary toward the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts.

To these facts, let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential Office, on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Goverment in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding, and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The Delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government; to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, to "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

It was for this purpose, and this alone, I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus*, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution actually necessary.

In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character impotent, to execute the process and judgments of a Court of Justice, established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority—and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States." And for doing which, you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

I ask, what else could I have done, or ought to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it has been, by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country.—But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot box, the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the territory was not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided, by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion, which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States.—Should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence, while framing a Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection, I have entire confidence in Governor Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this, not until the powers of the Civil Magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which, if it succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Providence.

Yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Causes of High Prices.

Most necessaries of life are cheaper in the luxurious capitals of densely populated Europe, than in our own cities. The loaf of bread, baked in Paris of American flour, is larger than that which we get for the same money here. Rent is lower, too, in continental cities, and cloths sell, on an average, for one-half the price they cost with us. To attribute these effects solely to the higher wages paid in America, is taking but a very superficial view of the subject. The causes must be looked for in the working of the financial and industrial systems of the respective countries. We have arrived at a point that the earnings of the largest portion of the community are disproportionate to their necessary expenditures, yet the financial condition of the land is such as not to allow a further advance of wages. This cannot be the result of a national business, founded upon sound principles, and the disparity is all the more surprising for the abundant and unparalleled resources which nature has placed at our disposal. The test of a perfect organization of national industry, its ultimate aim and object, consists in rendering the necessaries of life accessible to the great mass of the people. Industrial progress is determined not alone by the height of wages, but that which can be obtained for them. Its tendency is to establish a certain equilibrium between production and consumption. There are three main departments of human activity:—the first includes agriculture; the second, commerce, trade and professions, and the third, manufacturing industry. The experience of centuries proves conclusively that a higher civilization is impossible under the exclusive cultivation of one or two of these departments only. All three have to be developed simultaneously; they have to be equally efficient, or else the whole social system will be subject to constant perturbations, and the nation must become dependant upon foreign countries in the same degree as it has neglected any one of these main divisions of human activity. And this is precisely our case. We have pursued a policy that kept the wide avenue of manufacturing industry closed, and Europe makes us pay for our inadvertency, so as to exhaust at times our resources to prostration. To obtain those fabrics which we have not learned to produce ourselves, we are obliged to increase, year upon year, the exports of breadstuffs, provisions and gold, which commodities in consequence became scarcer in the home market, and their price rose above that which we are able to pay. Year upon year we have become more dependent; year upon year poorer. The neglect of manufacturing industry is in other respects a great drawback of our prosperity, restricting the choice of a business pursuit to agriculture and mechanical trades—both already well supplied—or else to the non-productive departments, it has, no doubt, contributed greatly to the overcrowding of the latter. Amongst the multitudinous causes of scarcity and dearth, the disparity between producers and consumers is a very prominent one, and nowhere in the civilized world is that disparity greater than with us.—Everybody here wants to live by his wits. The sons of farmers rush into towns and cities to keep shops or hang out lawyer's or doctor's shingles, instead of sticking to the plough, a better paying, more independent, and, as things go, a really more honorable pursuit. Young mechanics work at their trade only to procure the means to engage in something or other which exempts them from labor, and in nine cases out of ten they are disappointed in their expectations, fail and lead a life of anxiety and care, which they might have escaped by adhering to their original vocation. It is not generally known how alarmingly disproportionate the productive pursuits are to the non-productive. The census of 1850, since which time the evil has obviously increased, states that the total number of free citizens engaged in business of all kinds amounted then to 5,370,000. Of these came upon agriculture, including laborers, 2,364,000, which is a large proportion. The usual mechanical trades were well supplied with laboring forces; while in the entire manufacturing establishments of the United States, including mines, salt-works, iron-works, &c., and small factories producing over $500 a year, there were employed no more than 275,264 people. Contrasting with this small figure only a few of the multifarious non-productive pursuits, the disparity becomes at once most glaringly apparent. There were at the same time merchants, clerks and pedlars, (not including persons engaged in commercial agencies, banks, broker's offices, etc.) - - - - - - - 221,747.

Clergymen - - - - - -	26,842
Lawyers - - - - - -	23,939
Physicians - - - - - -	40,564

The medical profession in Great Britain, whose population exceeds ours considerably, counts no more than - 20,500 members.
The Legal - - - 17,300 "

The number of physicians in Prussia, whose population amounts to 17,000,000, is not quite 6,000.

The silk industry in France alone occupies a greater number of people than all our manufacturing establishments together.

There were, in 1850, in the State of New York, 17,151 merchants, 26,561 clerks, 5,060 physicians, 4,263 lawyers, or one merchant or professional man to every 58 of the total population; while there was only one factory operative to 4,870 of the population.

In Pennsylvania we had 33,835 merchants, clerks, lawyers, and physicians, or one of them to 68 of the population, while there was only one factory operative to 1,345 of the population. If the proportion were reversed, it would come nearer to the necessities of society. We apprehend that the census of 1860 will reveal a still greater disparity between producers and consumers.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Rebuked by his Associate.

"Joseph J. Lewis, one of the candidates for Supreme Judge, was on the stand during Judge Wilmot's remarks, and at the close loud calls were made for him. He declined making a speech, however, as he said he did not think a candidate for a judicial position, like himself, ought to take the stand, &c. He then retired amid hearty applause, and the meeting adjourned."

We quote the above from the *Bulletin's* report of the Republican meeting, on Monday evening, at Jayne's Hall, and we say good! all right, sensible and proper. But what must men of reflection among the few left at the end of the meeting, have thought of their candidate for Governor when this sharp condemnation upon his past conduct was uttered? If a candidate for Judge ought not to address political meetings, what shall we think of one already a Judge, who does so habitually, and, for years, among the very people where he is chosen to administer justice? Often has Judge Wilmot, after holding Court during the day, held forth at night in his Court-room, before parties, witnesses, jurors and the public, with intemperate zeal, upon the current politics of the day, and labored to lash the people into excitement and passion to further his political schemes. He is the only Judge in the State who has habitually prostituted his judicial character in this manner, and it was a severe, though perhaps not an intended rebuke, which LEWIS, his colleague upon the Republican ticket, administered on the above occasion.—*Pennsylvanian.*

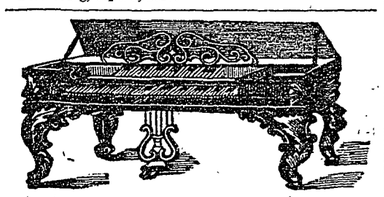
☞ Breadstuffs are slowly declining in price, and the prospects are favorable for cheap food during the ensuing fall and winter.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR.—The Flour market is duller than ever, and in the absence of any export demand, standard shipping brands are nominally held at $6 25 ₱ bbl, without sales, except in small lots for home consumption; at from that figure up to $6 75 for good and choice brands, $6 75@7 50 for extra, and $8@8 50 ₱ bbl for fancy lots, as in quality. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are also quiet; the former is worth $4, and Pennsylvanian Meal is scarce at that, and the latter $4, 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—More wheat offering. Millers, who are the only buyers, holding off and not disposed to purchase, except in a small way, at a concession of 5@10c ₱ bu. on previous quotations; only 1500 bu. having been sold at $1 35 for prime Tennessee red, and $1 45 for Delaware white, the market closing unsettled, and very dull at these rates. Rye in steady demand at distilleries at 80c.—Corn dull and unsettled, and good Penn'a. offered at 82c, with 80c bid; distilleries buying at latter rate. Oats in steady demand, with further small sales of Southern at 35@36c, and Penn'a. at 38c.

300 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, very low. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
JNO. CRESSWELL & SON.
Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1857.*



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!
HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two *banks of keys*, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, *post-paid.* Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $50 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing *at the State Fair displayed greater excellence* in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.:) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles *in his line.*"—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a *sensible improvement* upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Cometlant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depth of brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*V. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap*; but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, *as regards* their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞ P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my Farm, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing 150 acres, more or less, about 100 of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. There is a good two story LOG HOUSE, a Barn, and a never failing spring of water at the door. Also, a good Orchard of choice fruit. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm, will do well to call and see the premises. Terms made known on application to the subscriber, residing on the premises.
JOHN MATTERN.
Sept. 9, 1857.*

NOTICE.—The vendue notes under one hundred dollars given to the subscriber at the sale at Rough & Ready Furnace on the 11th March, are now due, and immediate payment is required. They will be found with Mr. Lawrence, at Broad Top office, Huntingdon.
L. T. WATTSON.
July 22, 1857.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors and Teachers, in their respective districts, for examinations as indicated by the following table:

Districts.	*Time.*	*Place.*
Warriorsmark,	Friday, September 11,	Warriorsmark.
Morris,	Monday, September 14,	Spruce Creek..
Porter,	Tuesday, " 15,	Alexandria.
Franklin,	Saturday, " 19,	Hook School House.
West,	Monday, " 28,	Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree,	Tuesday, " 29,	Manor Hill.
Jackson,	Wednesday, " 30,	McAlavey's Fort.
Oneida,	Friday, October 2,	Centre Union.
Brady,	Monday, " 5,	Mill Creek.
Shirley and Shirleysburg,	Tuesday, Oct. 6,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	Wednesday, October 7,	Orbisonia.
Dublin,	Thursday, " 8,	Shade Gap.
Tell,	Friday, " 9,	Centre School House.
Walker,	Monday, " 12,	McConnellstown.
Springfield,	Saturday, " 17,	Maddensville.
Clay,	Monday, " 19,	Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville,	Tuesday, " 20,	Cassville.
Tod,	Wednesday, " 21,	Newburg.
Penn,	Thursday, " 22,	Marklesburg.
Hopewell,	Friday, " 23,	Rough & Ready.
Juniata,	Monday, " 26.	
Henderson,	Tuesday, " 27,	Court House.

The hour for meeting in each of the above places will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and punctuality is desirable. School directors are respectfully invited to attend.
ALBERT OWEN,
September 9, 1857. County Superintendent.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 3, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, situate in Porter township, about 80 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Collins Hamer on the east, and Cunningham and John Dysart on the south, Wm. Laird's heirs on the west, and Peter Sprankle and Collins Hamer on the north, having thereon a two-story dwelling house, frame barn and stable, a good orchard, and good supply of water. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac D. Roe.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
Huntingdon, September 9, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
M. CUTMAN & CO.,
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,
A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,
for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.
Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.
As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land in the county of Union, Iowa. Also, a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, fronting on Allegheny street, the next building below Jackson's Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon.
Notice is also given that I have left my account Book, Notes, Agreements, Deeds and Papers with David Snare, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, who is fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey any of my property, and to collect, receive, and receipt for all payments made to him for me, as fully and effectually as I could do if personally present. FREDERICK LIST.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township, and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The Books of the Ennisville Yard will be settled and collected by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.
J. B. FRAZIER,
Sept. 2, 1857.* J. FRAZIER.
N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's Creek Yard.

ESTATE OF WM. BUCHANAN, dec'd.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, late of Brady township, dec'd, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on *Thursday, the 8th of October* next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims are required to present the same to the undersigned Auditor, or else be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1857-4t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of directions in the last Will of ROBERT ALLISON, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, the undersigned, as Administrator, with the will annexed, will sell at Public Sale the following described Real Estate, as follows, viz:

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1857, at the diamond in said Borough—Two and a half lots of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northern side of Hill street, having thereon a double two story BRICK DWELLING, frame office, carriage house, stables, &c., being numbered in the plan of said town 100, 101 and western half of 99, and each subject to the $1 ground rent.

ALSO—Two other lots in said borough, at the corner of Washington and Smith streets, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, being Nos. 136 and 137 in said plan, enclosed by a fence, one having a stable, and the other a blacksmith's shop thereon, on which *the ground, rent is released.*

ALSO—Two other adjoining lots in said borough, at the corner of Mifflin and Franklin streets, each fronting 50 feet on Mifflin and extending to Church street, being Nos. 208 and 209 in said plan, enclosed, and subject to said ground rent.

ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Henderson twp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, of Dr. William Swoope, of Mrs. Coats, of Jacob Eckler, of George Taylor and land of others, containing about 300 acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house, frame bank barn, orchards and other improvements thereon, now in tenure of Andrew Decker.

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Altoona, in Blair county, a Tract of Patented Land, situate in Allegheny township, in said county, adjoining land of ——— Glass, Allen McCartney, Elias Baker, and others, containing about 244 acres, more or less, of which 70 acres are cleared, with a house and barn thereon, lying about 2½ miles from Altoona, and now occupied by Anthony Swiers, as tenant.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Ebensburg, in Cambria county, a half lot of ground in the borough of Ebensburg, situate on the south side of High street, it being the northern half of Lot No. 139 in the plan of said borough, having thereon a two story frame dwelling and other improvements, now occupied by Mrs. E. Hutchinson.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Chest Spring P. O., in Cambria county, a tract of land situate in Allegheny and Clearfield townships, in Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Adams, Joseph Adams, Michael Fitzgibbons, James McMullin, and of others, containing about 180 acres, more or less, of which about 30 acres are cleared, with a small log house and barn thereon, now occupied by William McKinzie, and within about one mile of Chest Spring, part of a tract surveyed in name of William Hodge, and patented.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1858, to the undersigned in Huntingdon, when and where he will deliver a deed, upon the purchasers paying as aforesaid, and giving their judgment bonds and mortgages to secure the balance of the purchase money in *three equal payments*, viz: One on 1st April, 1859, one on 1st April, 1860, and the other on 1st April, 1861, the whole balance to bear interest from 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have possession as Landlords on 1st January, 1858, subject to the rights of tenants and to be entitled to the rent falling due after that date.
JAMES GWIN,
September 2, 1857. *Administrator de bonis non.*

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH Sts., Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine Stock of *Seasonable Goods*, adapted to BEST PENNSYLVANIA TRADE.

Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Chevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

☞ Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods.—TERMS—*Nett Cash.*
Sept. 2, 1857.-3m.

LOOK HERE!—What a large variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The LARGEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES I ever seen, at the New Number, 144 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Toys of all kinds,
Fancy Baskets,
Violins & Strings,
Canes, Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Segar Cases,
Work Boxes,

and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to mention,
JOHN DOLL,
144 North 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.
Sept. 2, 1857-3m.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $16; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞ Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.
Sept. 2, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.
Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION!
THE PENNS

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

For the Farmer.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Cornfields.

MR. FREAS.—A few suggestions at this season, to those of my fellow agriculturists in relation to the management of lands that have been cultivated in corn, may not be unimportant. It is a common practice to harvest this crop, by cutting it up at the roots, leaving the latter, and a portion of the stocks, in the soil. When so left, both the roots and the stalks attached, present a serious obstacle in the way of the after cultivation, diminishing, to a certain extent, the subsequent product, whether of roots or grains. The most economical method, perhaps that can be adopted, is to pull the plants from the soil, and detach the roots by the aid of a keen knife, or other efficient instrument, and convey them to the compost heap or hog yard.—This practice secures a clean surface, and renders the operation of plowing, harrowing, cultivating and hoeing, much more easy, and secures a much larger extent of surface for the occupancy of the crop. Before plowing—whether that operation be performed in spring or autumn—every vestige of spurious vegetation should be moved, and the surface rendered as clear as circumstances will admit. Stones, stumps, and all substances of a similar character, oppose a serious obstacle to the successful performance of all the more important operations of husbandry, and their presence should not, on any account, be allowed. Very little time is required to get rid of them. As a general practice, I prefer plowing corn lands in the autumn.—Not only is there more leisure time then than during the more busy and exciting season of spring, but the team is more energetic, and consequently labors with less reluctance, and less fatigue. There is also another important advantage resulting to the farmer, from the autumnal preparation of the land. Where clay abounds, the pulverulent action of frost, and the elastic gases are of decided importance, rendering the texture fine and easily managed, and securing a more speedy decomposition of the manure when applied the subsequent spring. By careful examination, and from information of a most reliable nature, obtained from practical men during the last twenty years, I am irresistibly compelled to accord by suffrage to this practice, as being every way superior to every other method now in use; and this, I am persuaded, will be the conclusion of every one who carefully examines the subject. The finer the soil is made, the better adapted will it be to the production of any crop; but this fact does not appear to be appreciated as it ought by most of our farmers. They seem to suppose that if land is plowed, it matters but little how it is performed, or whether it be fine or coarse—reduced to a light, compressable mass, or merely broken into lumps. This is a fatal mistake, and one that requires to be corrected at once. If those who are at all sceptical on this point, will but make an experiment, they will have palpable evidence of the superiority of fine over coarse tillage. To all such, I would say, as a friend, *try it*. Jethro Tull promulgated the doctrine that pulverisation alone would produce fertility, and that all that was actually necessary to secure the productiveness of any land, was to divide it into infinitismal atoms, in which condition it would, he contended, be competent to produce, indefinitely, any and every variety of vegetable required. But this subsequent experience demonstrated to be a fallacy. Still, however, the advantages found to result from the careful comminution of lands intended for cultivation, were, at the same time, demonstrated to be very great, and his views, although deprecated in the main, were nevertheless adopted in part, especially by those who had heavy and tenacious soils, and who could well afford to bestow the labor necessary to reduce them to the tilth required. We are all aware that garden beds receive far more thorough culture than lands devoted to field crops; that they are much more thoroughly plowed, to begin with, that they are worked till every lump is broken and reduced to that fineness of subdivision which renders it a fit medium for the finest and most minute seed. To this superior tillage, in a very great degree, we attribute the superior productiveness of lands under garden culture to those under field culture. It has been proven, by repeated and accurate experiments, that a fine, light surface acts as a non-conductor, and that all lands finely divided in their particles, are capable of withstanding the effects of draught and intense heat, for a much longer period than those which are not finely pulverised. Some practical men, assume to question this fact; but let any one try it, and he will soon see enough to convince him of its truth. It is only making the trial, and will cost but a mere trifle.

AN AMATEUR.

Seed Corn.

As the Corn harvest is approaching, it may not be out of place to give a few remarks on the probable tendency that improper cribbing has in destroying the germinating property of the seed. Farmers have not yet forgotten what a vexatious season was experienced in the spring of 1855, when not one-third of the seed planted came up. Numerous theories were set forth as to the probable cause of its failure to grow, but none appear so plausible as the one here given. On account of the extremely wet weather during the summer of 1855, an excessive flow of sap was produced in the stalk. As a natural consequence, an over-abundant quantity of sap was deposited in the cob, and as the crop was harvested in the usual manner, and cribbed before it was thoroughly dry, when winter set in, the sappy matter in the cob was frozen—thus destroying the germ of the seed, and hence arose the difficulty. Now, to obviate this difficulty in the future it is only necessary for farmers to use a little care and forethought in the fall. Let them select their seed from the best stalks, and having it well cured, store it away in a dry, warm place for the winter. It is to be hoped that farmers will think of this matter, this fall, and save themselves some unnecessary trouble next season, to say nothing of the loss of time and expense that would otherwise be incurred.

J. S. M.—*Washington Reporter.*

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞*Higher rates* charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. Orbison, Esq.

SARAH W. BIGELOW.

Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held at Huntingdon, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th, 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best pair draft horses,	5 00	Best mule,	4 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best pair mules,	6 00
Best riding horse,	4 00	Second best do.	3 00

JUDGES—Dr. J. S. GRIFFITH, JAS. MORROW, ALEX. OAES, Gen. WATSON, PETER STRYKER.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

JUDGES—ROBERT TUSEY, PETER LIVINGSTON, ALEXANDER PORT, DAVID RUPERT, G. W. SPEER.

HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00

JUDGES—JOHN COLDER, RICHARD CHILCOTE, DANIEL TAGUE, ISAAC LONG, H. L. M'CARTHY.

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best lang-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00

JUDGES—WM. HUTCHISON, ISAAC PEIGHTAL, JOHN SHAVER, JAMES OLIVER, DANIEL GOODMAN.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00

JUDGES—JOHN GARNER, JOHN S. ISETT, JAS. GALBRAITH, ROBT. B. WILSON, ISAAC MARTIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best sub soil plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	2 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper and mower,	6 00
" wind mill,	3 00		

JUDGES—SAMUEL H. BELL, JACOB HERNCAME, HAYS HAMILTON, JOHN LYON, BRISE BLAIR.

GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	Best rye,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best oats,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best barley,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best sugar cane,	1 00
Best white corn,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

JUDGES—THOMAS FISHER, T. T. CROMWELL, JOHN NEFF, Hon. THOS. F. STEWART, GARNER THOMPSON.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best barrel of flour,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Best buckw't meal, 50lbs.	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best corn " 50 lbs.	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	" worsted do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" ornamental needle	
Third best do.,	50	work,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
" honey,	1 00	Best shell work,	1 00
" jelly,	1 00	Second best do.	50
Second best do.,	50	Best suit of clothes, home-	
Best preserves,	1 00	made,	3 00
Second best do.,	50	Best shirt,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00		

JUDGES—EATABLES—A. W. BENEDICT, Miss PRUDENCE JACKSON, Mrs. JOHN GEMMILL, Mrs. JOHN ISETT. Mrs. HAYS HAMILTON.

JUDGES—WEARING APPAREL—JOHN PORTER, JACOB SNYDER, H. A. BATHURST, Miss MELISSA GREEN, Miss MARY DRAYTON.

JUDGES—FANCY NEEDLE AND ORNAMENTAL WORK—Mrs. HENRY NEFF, Miss JULIA MILES, Miss MARY ANN AFRICA, Miss JANE GALBRAITH, Mrs. ANN MASSEY.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety	
" buggy,	1 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and	
" do. farming do.,	1 00	stone ware,	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble	
" kip and calf skins,	1 00	work,	2 00
" side harness & upper	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" two horse wagon,	2 00	" cooking stove,	2 00
" cutting box,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" folder cutter and		Best parlour do.,	2 00
crusher,	1 00	" horse power,	5 00
" spade,	50	" pannel door,	2 00
" shovel,	50	" window sash and	
" hoe,	50	frame,	2 00
" hay fork,	50	" Rifle,	2 00
" manure fork,	50	" Corn sheller,	2 00

JUDGES—Gen. GREEN, GEORGE JACKSON, R. B. WIGTON, Dr. SHADE, JOHN MYTON.

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Best 2 dozen plums, (one	
Second best do.,	1 00	kind,)	1 00
Best winter pears,	2 00	Best and greatest variety	
Second best do.,	1 00	of peaches,	2 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	" " " plums,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00		

JUDGES—R. B. PETRIKEN, ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, Mrs. JOHN SCOTT, Mrs. WM. D. SHAW, Mrs. T. H. CREMER.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50

JUDGES—ANDREW ALLISON, THOMAS E. ORBISON, JACOB CRESSWELL, KENZIE L. GREEN, DAVID ETENIER.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best display of plants,	2 00	Best bouquet.	50

JUDGES—THEO. H. CREMER, H. W. MILLER, Miss ANNA PORTER, Miss SUSAN NEFF of Daniel, Miss ELIZABETH M'CARTNEY.

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

JUDGES—R. P. HASLETT, HENRY BREWSTER, JOHN PORTER of Chla., JAMES POST, JAMES HENDERSON.

PRINTING.

Best specimens of Blanks,			$1 00
" " Card printing,			1 00
" " Handbill printing,			1 00

JUDGES—A. W. BENEDICT, T. H. CREMER, and J. KINNEY MCCAHAN.

PAINTING.

Best painting in oil,	2 00	Best painting in oil on	
Second best do.,	1 00	glass,	1 00
Best do. water color,	1 00	Second best do. do.	50
Second best do. do.,	50	Best drawing in crozen,	1 00
Best lithographs in oil,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do. do.,	50		

JUDGES—Rev. O. O. M'CLEAN, Miss MARTHA WILSON, Miss ELIZABETH INGRAM, Mrs. DAVID BLAIR, Miss ELLEN GREGG, Miss LUCRETIA HILDEBRAND and Miss HANNAH HOUTZ,

DISCRETIONARY COMMITTEE—SAM'L. WIGTON, JNO. BEAVER, GEORGE JACKSON, THOS. WHITTAKER, SAMUEL STREKER.

Discretionary Committee not to award any premiums above $3.

COMMITTEE TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS—JOHN SCOTT, A. W. BENEDICT, GRAFFUS MILLER.

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons.

J. N. SWOOPE.

Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by

August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducaly Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Lovella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and *all goods usually* kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind,* to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.,

BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs.	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra*) " "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT " "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT " "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coats, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [June10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geisinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & DIVIT.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—*L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.*

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept19) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from